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Driving Business Away.

A despatch from Lincoln printed in yesterday's SUN gave the true story of the trust, short but complete. In Nebraska City there is a factory belonging to the great starch company or starch trust as it is called. This factory represents the town's chief industry. The Nebraska Attorney-General has begun suit to bar the starch company from the State as an unlawful combination, and the owners of the factory have announced the very natural intention to take their business elsewhere, in case this suit is pushed. Naturally also the employees of the starch works have resolutions denouncing the intended abolition of their means of livelihood and demanding that the suit be dismissed. The Nebraska City people like their bread and butter like other people, and they know, moreover, on which side their bread is buttered.

Bryanism would drive the starch trust out of the State of Nebraska. Carried to its bitter end, Bryanism would drive the entire trust business out of the United States. Whereupon it would follow that the business would be carried on in other countries, since, as the Hon. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD says, "these aggregations of capital represent the unification of every important industry in the land." Bryanism would, by destroying the trust principle, drive from the United States every important industry in the land capable of transfer. We say it in no desire to set class against class, but BRYAN, STANCE-FIELD & Co. are first-class parties for the business men employed in the great trust industries to vote against.

Hands Off!

Except for the uncertainty about the election and the disturbance produced by the coal strike, which is, at least, so far national election was chosen to precipitate cial markets would now be indicative only of unexampled prosperity and universal business confidence. That is not an electioneer ing statement, but an expression of the actual sentiment of the whole business community throughout America and of the universal financial opinion in foreign parts. It is fact, not fancy.

Neither is the business community less united in the opinion that all this present prosperity and this assurance of greater prosperity to come would at once be re- was then speaking in German, and his lan-BRYAN. Nor is the opinion any the less lows in the New Jersey Freie Zeitung of strong or unanimous among Democrats | October 25, 1878: than among Republicans of intelligence. Suggestions of improving chances for even by his nominal supporters, as a basis on which to sell stocks "short." That a pante would be the price the country would have to pay for his election is recognized as inevitable by Democrats who are seeking by apologizing for him to establish their party "regularity," with a view to their future political profit.

Now, this is a state of things which ought to be impossible in a great and rich country of seventy-five millions of people, with a complex civilization. That interests so enormous should be put in jeopardy by a political savors of barbarity and not civilization. In the division of parties in this country there is always little preponderance on either side. The American people are so evenly divided between the Republican and Democratic parties that even the greatest victories at an election won by of the total vote and thus every election is shrouded with uncertainty.

Take the national elections since Civil War. In 1868, out of a total of about per cent. Even in 1872, when the nomination of Horack GREELEY disorganized the Democratic party, the Republicans one-half million votes, there was only a difference of about 2 per cent. between TILDEN and HAYES. In 1880, out of nearly nine and one-quarter million votes, the of more than ten million votes. In 1888, the Republicans won by less than 1 per cent, out of more than eleven and one-third million votes. In 1892, the Democrats were put in power by only a little over his intellect and his political conscience. 3 per cent, of the more than twelve million votes polled. Even in 1896, BRYAN WAS only beaten by about 5 per cent, of the

fourteen millions of votes polled. Of course, these percentages relate to and of every citizen?

strained from policies dangerous to it by command. There are essential practical principles of battleships in the fleet. settled by the consensus of civilization

division on great questions of policy and Constitutional interpretation which have existed in this Republic from its foundation still remain. There are different shades and differentiations of economical and always be visited with crushing punishment if our civilization is to endure.

received a punishment so dire that his among the islands. party would never again have dared to renew the assault initiated by him in in American history into an engine for the destruction of the foundations of all prosperity and all sane and prudent business.

Hands off! let the people cry out to every party which ventures to interfere with their obvious practical welfare; and let every public man concerned in such an attempt, directly or indirectly, be punished unsparingly by their unforgetting resentment.

The duty of administering that punishment now rests on Democrats peculiarly, for it is their party whose machinery is used for the destructive assault. It is a them the most powerful battleship affoat, and duty, too, which they must perform if their party is to be preserved from deserved introduced such an issue as that which is to be decided at the coming election is a political crime which will be repeated an even more odious and dangerous form if it is not now castigated by the inteiligence and sobriety of the American people of both parties so bitterly that the most unprincipled ambition will never again dream of making political profit by an attack on property and the foundations of prosperity.

Such is the issue of the election. To assume that the division in it will be on the old historic party lines is to insuit the Democracy. It is not a natural development of either party's principles, but a political monstrosity for which neither is legitimately responsible-a new and morbid growth which both parties must unite in extirpating as politically cancerous.

The Withering of Carl Schurz's Right Hand.

To accuse the Hon. CABL SCHURZ of political vagrancy is like blaming a jellyfish for lack of fibre, or impeaching VANDERDECKEN nearly forty years since ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the most tolerant and patient of mankind, correctly estimated the infirmities of personal character that account for Mr. connected with politics that the year of a SCHURZ's public self-manifestations. LIN-COLN understood Mr. SCHURZ then; probit, the course of the commercial and finan- ably everybody, with a single exception, has come to understand him now.

The single exception is the statesman and orator who, during the Tilden-Hayes campaign of 1876, in the Academy of Music at Newark, declared that his right hand should wither or rot sooner than his voice should be raised against the sound financial policy represented by the Republican party; and who, on the same occasion, pledged himself to oppose the Democratic party whenever versed and destroyed by the election of guage and gestures were reported as fol-

"Ich kampfe nicht für Manner, sondern für öffent iche Zwecke. Für eine gesunde Finanspolitik habe BRYAN are put out as "bear" arguments | tch Jahre lang gekampft, well sie für den Wohlstand Hand verdorren [de bel die rechte Hand erhebend] al dass ich meine Stimme dagegen abgebe. Die Pinanzpolitik der republikanischen Partet war zu Ehre der Nation, für finantielle Ehrlichkeit, und niemals beabsichtigte sie ein Repudiationsgesetz, wie es die Demokraten in 1865 versuchten.

"In Geldsachen hört die Gemüthliehkeit auf und such bei meinen demokratischen Freunden wenn sie in die Tasche greifen und zahlen mussen. [Ein sechszehn jähriger junger Mann unterbrach bier den Redner mit den Worten: 'Vor vier Jahren, SCHURZ?' Herr SCHURZ erwiederte pron.,4; Wohl, ich sprach für den Süden, so lange er Unrecht litt, aber ich bin gegen inn, wenn er Unrecht thut. [Beifall-] wurde für die demokratische Partei sein, wenn sie contest for the control of the Government | demoffentliche Wohl diente, aber ich bin gegen sie, Nebenzimmer geschiafen habe."

"I do not fight for men, but for public objects. I have fought for years for a sound financial policy because it was necessary for the well-being of the country, and may this hand wither fraising his right either never rise above a small percentage hand before i give my vote against it. The financial policy of the Republican party was for the honor of had in mind a repudiation law such as the Democrate tried in 1868.

"In money matters good nature stops and so five and three-quarters of a million votes does with my Democratic friends when they are in any way appealed to men's intellects obliged to put their bands into their pockets and to or inflamed their hearts, Mr. STANCHFIELD pay (A young man of 16 interrupted the speaker here with the words, 'Four year ago, Schurz?' Mr. SCHURZ answered promptly: Certainly, I spoke for the South so long as it suffered wrong, but I am opposed to it when it does wrong. [Applause.] I should be for the Democratic party if it served the public good, but I am against it because it is barmparty, because I once slept in the next room."

For the party of repudiation-the party which even in 1876 CARL SCHURZ had learned to know-for the party and cause of dishonest money, his voice is now raised. He about one in a thousand. In 1884, the Demo- has found a pretext, satisfactory only to ocrats won by less than t per cent. out himself, for ranging himself with BRYAN against the welfare of the land and the financial honor of the Nation.

It does not seem to be Herr SCHURZ'S right hand that has withered or rotted, but

Enlarging the Asiatic Squadron.

may not be endangered by the impending the popular votes and not to the Electoral withdrawal of our troops from that country, vote; but only they can show how closely | where only a legation guard is to be maindivided politically are the people. How, tained hereafter, Secretary Long has directed then, can there be else than business anxiety that the Asiatic squadron be reenforced as to the result of the coming election, by the assignment to it of several naval with its tremendous consequences for vessels now in the Atlantic, and orders business and every interest of the nation have been issued for the battleship Kentucky, the cruiser Albany, the gunboats With the country so closely divided Wilmington, Annapolis and Vicksburg, politically, the welfare of our civilization and the converted yacht Dorothea to prodemands that both parties shall be re- ceed at once to join Admiral REMEY'S

the warning of the popular resentment of | The battleship Kentucky is one of our inevitable deleat. This country is too newest ships; she has a displacement of big and its interests are too gigantic and 11,525 tons, carries four 13-inch and four far reaching for any party to be suffered 8-inch rifles in superposed turrets, and to imperfi them, to disturb them and to has a complement of 554 officers and men. check the national progress by any fan- The Kentucky is the first vessel of her tastic and experimental policy which runs type to go into general service, and her contrary to all the judgment and experience | behavior on the voyage around half the of civilization. We cannot afford to allow | world, and under the conditions of active the foundations of our whole economic system service, will be followed with interest in to be used as nawns in the political game. every navy. She will double the number

The protected cruiser Albany was built which no party should dare to undertake in England for Brazil, but was bought to fight against. Each party should always by the United States at the beginning of be made to understand by the sanity and the Spanish war. She has been commisintelligence of the country, no matter sioned for only a few months, and is now what may be its partisan attachments, at the Pireus, in Greece, on a leisurely that it can only make the assault at its voyage through the Mediterranean. It

peril. Grounds of safe and proper political was expected at one time that she might have a message to the Sultan to deliver, but the exigencies of the service will prevent his Turkish Majesty from seeing what long guns this vessel carries. The Albany carries six 6-inch and four 4-inch rapid financial policy which may reasonably fire rifles, and has a complement of 24 officers divide public sentiment. But to put all and 341 men. The Wilmington is now in business and all property at stake in the South Atlantic squadron; in fact, she an election is a crime so terrible that its is half that squadron. She carries eight commission by ambitious politicians must 4-inch rapid fire rifles, and about 200 officers and men. She is to go by way of the Mediterranean, and will be employed rather BRYAN was defeated four years ago, in Philippine waters than on the Chinese but not badly enough. He should have coast; her small draught makes her valuable

The two smaller gunboats, the Annapolis and the Vicksburg, are likewise destined changing a party of an illustrious record for Philippine service. They carry six 4-inch rifles, and about 175 officers and men. The Dorothea is a converted yacht, and will be used as a gunboat at Manila.

To take the place of the Wilmington, the rejuvenated protected cruiser Atlanta has been ordered to join the South Atlantic fleet. She has been entirely altered from her first form, and now carries two 8-inch rifles and six e-inch rapid fire guns, and has about 300 officers and men.

The redistribution of vessels will increase the Asiatic squadron by six vessels, one of will add to the personnel of the fleet about | greed 1,400 officers and men, sufficient to provide reprobation as an organization. To have large landing parties in case of need. By this reenforcement, Admiral REMEY's fleet will consist of thirty-five vessels. Of these the smaller are in Philippine waters, where large ships are less useful; the larger vessels are along the Chinese coast.

John McAuley Palmer.

Full of honors as was the life of Gen. JOHN M. PALMER, and great as were his services to the country, he never attained higher honor or served his fellow citizens better than when he uttered these words less than two months ago:

"Imperialism is a false alarm. The country is not nor are Mr. MCKINLEY and his followers, believers in imperialism. Mr. BRYAN is the high priest of Populism, a faction that is already strong enough to menace the best interests of a safe Government tween Mckinkey and BRYAN there is but one course-to vote for MCKINLEY.

No man in this campaign had summed up the whole situation more tersely and vigorously.

Gen. PALMER lived long enough after 1896 to witness the full vindication of his refusal to remain with the party that degraded itself and dishonored the name for irregular habits of navigation. It is of Democracy at Chicago in that year. He lived long enough, likewise, to see the uselessness of such half-way measures and indirect movements to defend the nation's honor as that which he headed four years ago. And now he departs, leaving this counsel of wisdom and patriotism to those who were with him then.

Peace to the ashes, and honor to the memory of this fine American!

The Stanchfield Exposure.

The discovery that Mr. STANCHFIELD, the Democratic candidate for Governor in New York, had committed himself definitely and elaborately and more than once as an ultra-expansionist, that he had no it menaced the public welfare. Mr. SCHURZ | healtancy in accepting the Democratic anti-expansion nomination with this record behind him, and has endeavored to suppress that record, since it has been revealed, by all sorts of foolish evasions and prevarications, bears acutely, of course, upon the estimate which must be formed of Mr. STANCHFIELD's personal and political des Landes nothwendig ist, und eher moge diese character. His itch for office seems to be sas such as to blind him to the prodigious inconsistency and public immorality of his conduct and to the wholly ridiculous position in which he now finds himself. What is a little matter of the Constitution between friends?" said one of our local statesmen to an eminent political personage in Washington some years ago. That phrase, and the conception of political wisdom and honor it stands for has sunk deep into Mr. STANCHFIELD's heart. What is common decency, a previous declaration of solemn principles, a profession of public well ste demselben schades. Ich habe die dems-kratische Partei kennen gelernt, well ich einmal in thing, if a nomination for the Governorthing, if a nomination for the Governorship hangs in the balance? We think the people in this State will be found on election day to have different views about these things from Mr. STANCHFIELD'S.

But in a deeper and graver sense, the revelation of Mr. STANCHFIELD's history as a rabid imperialist is a superb exposure the nation, for financial honesty, and never has it of the utter hollowness of the entire Democratic "anti-imperialist" outcry. If it was a real thing with any soul in it, that would not have dared to accept the Demoeratic nomination for Governor on a platform reaffirining the Bryan declaration of principles at Kansas City. If the Democrats of the State or any proportion of the people in the State thought about expansion as the Democratic platforms declare they do, there would have been no thought of nominating for Governor a man who, eighteen months before, had lauded the success of American arms in the Philippines and had declared that every law, human and divine, entitled us to the legitimate fruits of our victories over the Spanish

The dealings and attitude upon the Philippine question of Mr. BRYAN and through him of the Democratic party have been from start to finish those of fence and parry, instead of a wholesome and sturdy stand Mr. BRYAN and his followers have endeavored to so place themselves that they could be in opposition to the Republican party, no matter what the event proved Republican action to be. If a decision of the Supreme Court was handed down at any time declaring that our possession and present government of the islands was wholly sanctioned by the Constitution, Mr. BRYAN's battle cry would have been that the country would be flooded with Asiatic labor If we had abandoned the Philippines, BRYAN would to-day be denouncing President McKINLEY for it.

The Democratic issue of anti-imperialism is fictitious, factitious and fraudulent. It is the most bungling attempt to make an issue out of nothing of which a political party in this country was ever guilty.

About the Silver Trust.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Will you kindly inform me if there is not a Silver Trust whose hopes are centred in the election of W. J. Bryan

The meaning of the word "trust" being questioned we say to this inquirer that, speaking accurately, there is no Silver Trust. The silver interests are not organized on the trust plan. These same silver interests were understood to be for Bryan in 1896, and all that we can be sure of this year is that they are not the reason that every business, even the silver mining business, knows that Bryan's election means business disaster generally, and that no business

MEN WHO WORK FOR TRUSTS. The Necessity of Organization for the Well-

Being of Society. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to tell the "Independent Republican" who writes in yesterday's issue a sad story about a young man working for a "trust" at \$15 per week, of a young man I know who went to work for the terrible Standard Oil Trust in a subor-

Young men will be better off by not listening to demagogues like Bryan, telling them they need help. Manly, thoughtful youth can help treelf It is only the boy who loafs on corners sucking cigarettes, the young man who puts duty aside for pleasure, who needs help. He has to be helped all his life. The outery against commercial organization is born of demagogic sophistry and not of economic study. hard to get men to recognize forces. They

dinate place. Without any influence except his

steady and attentive judgment, he is now get-

will fight the irresistible like a child. Organization everywhere has come to stay. It is the growth of progress. Individualism means only the lonely savage, or in civilization the thoughtless and the mean who must be controlled by thoughtful organization. In industry, wild and uncontrolled production would mean, with our improved machinery, frequent industrial troubles, bringing misery to thousands. The Almighty gave us brains to invent machinery lessen our hours of labor and bring happiness, and only combination will think out the way. You can get nothing from individual

"I. R." must remember "that the market t always at the mercy of the meanest man in it." Business men must combine to cut him out, or the standard of living would be too low to be worth the living. He has too much power now. Organization has come to stay so long as the ompetitive system exists. Young men mus specialize. Drifting when young will not do. A special business education is better than a prolo ged college education that has no profession or specialization in view. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

The Consequences of Bryan's Election as Seen by an Employee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am an employee of the Metropolitan Traction Company and am fairly well satisfied regarding wages and work, as the company is just in its treatment of the men. I know that there are hundreds of men waiting on the application

In case of Bryan's election, with its consequent throwing out of employment thousands of men at present working, what a pressure there will be for work from men who have a political pull or otherwise, and what an incentive for the company it will be to discharge men n the slightest provocation, to say nothing of the effect of such a pressure regarding wages I am going to let well enough alone, and shall vote for my family by casting a ballot for Mr. AN 1896 BRYAN MAN. McKinley. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Question of Another Trust Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am emloved by a trust and get \$3 50 a day. Can and will Mr. Bryan or Mr. Croker get me as good a place if they succeed in smashing the JAMES E CROAN BROOKLYN, Sept. 24.

PROSPERITY IN KANSAS.

Remarkable Showing in the State Bank Ex-

aminer's Report. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 25. -Bank Examiner ohn W. Breidenthal has issued a statement regarding the condition of the State banks of Kansas. Mr. Breidenthal is the candidate of he Democrats and Populists for Governor. The statement shows that there are now deposits amounting to \$31,645,670.28. A year ago the deposits were \$25,906,357.98. On June igo the deposits were \$20,000,307.98. On June 1, 1000, the deposits amounted to \$29,272,592.85. The reserve is now \$10,988,000, the largest ercentage of reserve in the history of the state. Since June 4 six State banks, with leposits aggregating \$900,000, have gone into the national system, hence the actual increase a deposits in the State and private banks since that date is \$3,273,000. date is \$3,273,000, mments g u on the conditions of the Kanbanks Mr. Brei enthal says: "The imse surplus of \$10,000,000 available for loans of New York city on the same cate. With over \$500,00,000 of neposits on Sept. I, the New York banks hel. \$27,000,000 in excess of the legal reserve, while Kansas State and private banks, with less than \$27,000,000 of oeposits, have over \$10,000,000 reserve. The reserve in New York is decreasing, while in Kansas it is constantly increasing. I confidently expect the deposits in banks under my centrel to reach \$55,000,000 before the close of the year. To illustrate what this large surplus means I call attention to the fact that our banks could stand a withdrawal of deposits double the amount withdrawn during the panic of 1893 without calling in a single loan and still have a reserve 20 per cent, in excess of the legal requirement.

reserve 20 per cent. in excess of the legal redifferent.

The present increase of bank deposits and
the general improvement in the condition
of Kansas banks is the natural result of
four years of good crops. The big wheat crop
of 1897 enabled many of our farmers to pay
off their entire indebtedness. The proceeds
of the crops of 1898 and 1899 were invested
largely in improvements, in the purchase of
machinery, household furniture and in stock.

The proceeds of this year simmense wheat
crop will largely go into banks. Add to this
the proceeds of a large number of cattle that
will be marketed in the next ninety days, as a
result of our short corn crop, and the result
will be a further increase in bank deposits with
a possible reduction of loans."

Sorrows of the Rich and Great.

Pity the sorrows of the poor rich and the wretched who are placed in high stations! The Duchess of Argyle wrote the other day to the Emperors, Kings, Princes and Princesses of Europe, asking them whom they envied in this world of serrows. The raplies which she received are heartrending. One can almost see the tear stains b tween the lines, or fancy the sighs and sobs at the end of each period. First comes the Prince of Wales with the following dismal wall. "I envy the man to whom it is permitted to be stightly i disposed, without the fact being put into this shape and spread all over the papers of Europer. His Highness is seriously ille-who can breakfast in perce without the announcement in the newspapers 'his Highness are with a good appelle'—and who can go to the races without finding the next morning in the same papers. His highness bet heavily. In a word, I envy the man who belongs to his family alone, and wo se movements are not watched and faisely interpreted.

From the Princess charles of Denmark comes the following: 'When I can take a ride on my bleyde, and afterward devole myself entirely to my own family affairs, I envy nobody. But when I have to be her Royal Highness, I envy everybody.

Emperor William II, gives this melancholy, but beld rely, noorly calculated to please the cans-pairie. 'There is only one man in the world that I do not envy, and that is the rascal who does not love his country.'

From Emperor Francis Joseph comes this sobs at the end of each period. First comes the

whether the Liberal party carries from a knowledge of a sign, whether that in any be: "I envy the fate of the follow who isn't an Emperor."

With notes more sustained, assuming for the sake of symphony that there is music in a sign, the Czar hums dole'ully in this key: "I si-cerely envy every man who is not loaded down with envy every man who is not loaded down with envy every man who is not loaded down with envy every man who is not loaded down with envy every man who is not loaded down with envy every man who is not loaded down with envy every man who is not loaded down with envy every man who is not loaded down with envy every man who is not loaded down with envy every man who is not loaded down with envy every man whether the Liberal party carries must be used to take the next election, but I say it from a knowledge of this country which constant travel only can give a man that we are to-day enjoying the most solid, substantial prosperity that I have ever known.

There is not a nook nor a corner of this country that is not prospering. America as a nation never prospering whether the Liberal party carries must be used to the next election, but I say it from a knowledge of this country which constant travel only can give a man that we are to-day enjoying the most solid, substantial prosperity that I have ever known.

There is not a nook nor a corner of this country that is not prospering. America as a nation never prospering and the next election, but I say it from a knowledge of this country which constant travel only can give a man that we are to-day enjoying the most solid, substantial prosperity that I have ever known. the Czar nums dote they in this key. I si cereiv envy every man who is not loaded down with the cares of a great Empire, and who has not to weep for the wors of a people."

T is is a mighty poor showing surely. In the pursuit of happiness, where the mischief are wealler?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed in

your issue of this date a communication signed a "Virginian." saying he was one of a dining party made up of five Southerners, all Democrats, and that all five intended to vote for Mr. McKinley. I was one of a party of six Southern men a few evenings since, all of us Democrats (but not Anarhists), and five of the six said they intended to vote

for Mr. McKinley. We are supposed to be branded "Democrat" at our birth, but when we arrive at years of discretion we sometimes have added the words "pairiotism" and "honesty."

ALSO "A VIRGINIAN." NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Scribner's Magazine for October is an interesting number, with contributions from Henry Norman, Richard Harding Davis, Mr. Barrie, Walter A. Wyckoff, John R. Spears, Lloyd Osborne, and others not so well known to magazine readers as these. The late Gen. Jacob D. Cox prepared an article on the convention between Gen. Sherman and which appears in this number; it is of much histori-

FORCES THAT WORK FOR GOOD. The Folly of Opposition to Natural Business Laws-Trusts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The laws of evolution work upward, and each of its products is of a higher order than its predecessor. It is, like the law of "supply and demand," inevitable in its action, and cannot be resisted

In the last Presidential election Bryanism attempted to override the law of supply and demand by seeking national authority to give to silver a fictitious value beyond that fixed by its quantity and the market call for it.

Four natural laws make it impossible for our people permanently to endure "free silver at The law of supply and demand: the law that bad money drives good money out of circulation: that bad money enhances the prices of staple necessities; and that in an era of bad ney wages increase much slower than prices.

Mr. Bryan says very little now in regard to his silver plank. For a time he awarded "paramountcy" to "non-expansion." Here again he ran counter to a natural law-the law of growth, that all creatures must grow until they begin to die. Expansion has been the fixed policy of the nation continuously since its inauguration by Jefferson in 1803. The several

policy of the nation continuously sines its inauguration by Jefferson in 1803. The several
expansions under McKinley are just as fixed
and are in perfect alignment with the preceding
national policy of nin-ty-seven years.

But Bryanism is weakening its faith in opposition to the growth of the national territory.
The latest effort of Mr. Bryan is another attack
upon a law of evolution. And this he does by
seeking to destroy utterly those great combinations of brains and money which are now
styled "trusts."

In the infa cay of mankind each man was a
unit—a solitary workman, hunter, fi her,
builder—his hand against every man and every
man against him. Slowly, under the law of
evolution, small bands combined or common
protection or common assault. Villages grew
out of "combinations," then towns, cities, states
and nations.

In like manner the agriculturist, the tradesman and the manufacturer discovered that
two hands, two heads and two pur-es were
better and stronger than one of half the power.
So firms or partnerships grose.

Next, as better results on a larger scale seemed
desirable, some benefactor of the race devised the
"corporation" whereby any one of small capital might contribute to his ability, even though
but one share in amount, and proportionately
share in the gains. This was a distinct advance
on the lines of evolution for the development of
potentialities.

As it had been proved that "firms" were good
instruments, that "corporations" were even
more efficient, so it became evident to the
mister minds of commerce that "corporations," like other persons, might aggregate
their sep rate forces into one great whole,
and as "combination of the firms" were even
more efficient, so it became evident to the
mister minds of commerce that "corporations," like other persons, might aggregate
their sep rate forces into one great whole,
and as "combination to one great whole,
in union there is stringth."

There is no other just reason for forbidding
great combination there is stringth."

There is no othe

The glorious common law is broad enough The glorious common law is broad enough to control every wrong that may be done by a monopolizing trust. There needs but high honor and high ability among the State Chancellors and Judges to regulate and punish any misbehaving corporatin or combination. That, indeed, is one of the chief duties of the "injunctions," so much denounced by Bryanism.

If our law officers fail in their duty, get new ones, but do not strangle or prevent the birth of the mighty aggregations of brains and capital which are the newly evolved machines for the highest national development.

Some "trusts" have been oppressive, but the

Some 'trusts' have been oppressive, but the oppressor halts when the oppressed properly resists. As a consequence of evolution nearly all As a consequence of evolution nearly all human industries, in agriculture, mining, manufactures, onemistry, ari, law, literaters and folities are best carried on by combinations of many united for the common good. The world will never go downward and backward to the ancient plan of ind vidual action. What is the Bryanistic party but a trust mant-ulated by Bryan; the Retuiblioan by McKinley, Tammany by Croker? Yet I would not willingly see any of those aggregations of "Farea" removed from the sum of our country's not willingly see any of linose aggregations of "force" removed from the sum of our country's power. Regulate it, if you will, justly and wisly, but never "destroy" any vital force. The labor party and its unions are the most powerful of all the "trusts," and somet mes they use their power very har-hly, yet I would by no means destroy the power of those unions. They, or, are a product of evolution, and in the near iture a further and upward step will be taken that their power will be recognized as making t good and not for ill. ault upon the law of evolution; and it will necessarily, as have failed his previous at-is upon the other natural laws which govern

The principles I have sketched are in complete harmony with the Republican platform, and are identical with those of the Democrats, who find in Jefferson and his successors the exponents of their faith, and in Bryan an utter apostate, given over to the extravagances of that modern populism which was a spectre and a nightmare to the Fa hers of the Republic Joseph Culbretton, New York Sept. 21.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. A Word From Hagleton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The enclosed piece of poetry was printed in the Hasieton Sentinel at the beginning of the present coal strike. It is not, perhaps, very good poetry, but summarizes the beginning and the end of the whole matter, so far as the miners are concerned.

Strike! uil the last armed woe (so'dler) appears.
Strike! why heed the women's tears?
obey! obey the orders of Mitchell and Gompeers.
Strike! for your powder—to spend more for beer.

Striket why care for bed and board.
Obey the mandates of the selfish Western hords.
Striket no matter what you can afford.
Be loyal to dark Mitchell "Lord." Strike! but remember one sad day when Foul agitators with ill-gotten gains are gone far

Then return to your famine fed Pamilies and your work if you may The article in THE SUN last week was the first otice the world had of Father Phillips's "Flop." day this city, with the exception of the miners, is

The whole city and region hereabouts will suffer ocal hard times-which have already begun. Father Phillips's flop will only intensify the struggle and prolong the distress. The operators can stand the strain. In the meantime all the clizens of Hazleton will suffer with the miners as well as the consumers of coal in the great cities.

The writer is not an operator or a miner, but simply ABUSINESS MAN.

HARLETON, Pa. Sept. 24 Sam Jones on Our Abounding Prosperity.

Sam Jones in the Atlanta Journal. saying it. I am a Prohibitionist. I care no more as to who is elected. Bryan or McKinley, then I care whether the Liberal party carries the day in England at the next election, but I say it from a knowledge of

commercial interests and with the balance of trade millions on millions to her favor but for the first time in her history we are the money lenders to the imperial countries beyond the waters.

Confidence is the basis of prosperity. This is true of an individual. Business is done on confidence and confidence is not something that is manuactured to order like shoes or mowing machines, but it grows out as a condition of things. A man may have plenty of money, but if nobody has confidence in him he has got a hard job in this country. I care not what capital a man may have, however small, if he has the unbounded confidence of the community and the banks he has got something better than money. I have known some rich fellows to "bust" because of the lack of confidence in them: I have known some poor fellows to do a big business because they had the unbounded confidence of all classes. There are business houses in Atlanta whose capital stock may not be large, but they are doing a large business. Capital has confidence in the status of things as they are to-day. I don't know whether or not with a change of political parties this confidence will abide

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The cor mon sense of the American people is on the side of McKinley. The whole argument of common sense is with him; and I bet on common sense every time

JUDGE DALY ON PORTO RICO. He Is Impressed With the People and the Resources of the Island.

Former Justice Joseph F. Daly returned yesterday from Porto Rico, where he went as a member of the commission authorized by the last Congress to revise and compile the laws of that island. The other members are Leo S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania and Senor Hernandez Lopez of Porto Rico. The commission held two sessions daily in the Executive Mansion at San Juan, so as to give a hearing to all parties interested in the legislation needed for the island. The sessions were attended by the Judges of the Supreme and District courts of the island, the members of the Governor's council; the Porto Rico bar was represented by its dean, and the American bar by a committee, leading members of the two political parties were present and the commission had the cooperation of all branches

of the government.

The commission apportioned its work among the members as follows: To Senor Lopez was allotted the civil code, civil and criminal procedure, and the mortgage, land and notarial laws; Mr. Rowe took rural and urban tarial laws: Mr. Rowe took rural and urban local government, taxation and revenue, poor laws and charities, and former Justice Daly the penal code, statutes on civil and criminal procedure, habeas corpus, evidence and trial by jury. Mr. Daly will labor Jointly with Señor Lopez on the jurisdiction and organization of the courts for the island, and all the members will devote their attention to the form of insular government and the organization of the educational system.

Mr. Daly said that his visit to the island had impressed him favorably concerning its citizens, "While political feeling and partisan ship are very intense," said he, "the mass of the people are law-abiding and peaceful. There is unquestionably a good deal of poverty, but with the development of which the island is capable and the establishment of industries which will give employment to the masses a thoroughly contented population will result. The people seem to be spirited, good natured and far removed from any debasement. All the country is exceptionally rich and ought under a good administration to become a valuable addition to the United States.

"The citize is are d sir ous of being Americans and the situation is free from the most important quest ons which divide public sentiment in the United States. It is in the power of the United States to give Porto Rico good government and her people will welcome it." local government, taxation and revenue, poor

DIDN'T BELITTLE DEWEY VICTORY Lieut Hobson Pained at the Misconstruction Placed Upon His Words.

Naval Constructor Hobson, who gave an interview upon his arrival at Vancouver, B. C., recently which, in the form it was printed, seemed to belittle Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila, and who reached this city late on Monday night, reported at the navy yard vesterday. He spent only a few hours there and ther started for Washington on a week's leave of absence. Before leaving this city he told the reporters who saw him that the interview a Vancouver had been distorted and misinter

"I think Admiral Dewey's victory the greatest ever won." said Lieut. Hobson vesterday. "The Admiral's work has been underestimated. No other naval battle has ever been won in which the victor escared without injury and I am roud of his work and so is the whole navy. Mr. Hobson then narrated the circumstance

Mr. Hobson then carrated the circumstance of the Vancouver interview. He said that in reciv to a question from a correspondent there he said that he had been raising Spanish warships which led the correspondent to ask if they had not been sunk by Dewer's sliells.

"I replied," said Lieut. Hobson, "that they had not been, but that the Spaniards had sunk their own vessels by opening the seacocks. I was careful, however, to explain right there that it was Admiral Dewey's shell fire that caused them to do this. Every one who knows anything about warships well knows that in a smooth sea they cannot be sunk by direct fire. Unless you knock a hole in a ship below the water line she will not sink unless her magazine explodes. Admiral Sampson did not sink Cervera's squadren, but no one belittles his victory on that account."

Lieut. Hobson said that he had not written to Admiral Dewey, but at the first opportunity would call on him and explain matters. The Lieutenant's leave may be extended when he renches Washington on account of trouble which he is having with his eyes, which have been weakened by the glare of the water in Chins.

TORPEDO BOAT BAGLEY LAUNCHED.

The Craft Is Named After the Easign Killed in the War With Spain. Barn, Me. Sept. 25.—The new torpedo boat Bagley was launched from the yard of the Bath Iron Works this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd. The vessel, which was named

for Ensign Worth Bagiey, the Spanish War hero, was named by Mrs. Josephus Daniels, a sister of the late ensign. Among the decorations were floral offerings from naval officers her death the house will belong to his two and from Ensign Worth Bagley Camp 6. Legion of Spanish War Veterans, of Bunker Hill district, Boston. Commander Willis W. Stover, commander of the camp, and a delegation

commander of the camp, and a delegation were among those present. Mrs. Bagley, mother of the ensign: Mrs. Benjamin Miffitt, Dudley H. Bagley of Richmond, Va. Cadet David W. Bagley, and Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Raleich, N. C. were among the guests of the builders.

The Bagley is one of three vessels of the torpedo type contracted for by the Bath Iron Works in 1898, the other two being the Barney, which was launched last July, and the Biddle, which has not yet been completed, but which, it is expected, will be ready for launching next month. month.

The dimensions of the Bagley are: Length, between perpendiculars, 157 feet: beam molided, 17 feet: depth at centre, amidships, 10 feet 9 inches; mean draught on trial, 5 feet, 8 inches

AS TO THE CREWS OF TRANSPORTS. A Decision That They Are Not Subject to the

Jurisdiction of Foreign Courts. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- The Judge Advocate General of the army has given an opinion upholding the course of Capt. Sawtelle of the United States transport Thomas, in refusing to surrender to the Japanese authorities at Nagasaki, Melvin C. Scott, a fireman on the

vessel, who was accused of assaulting a Japanese boy. The Japanese authorities asserted that as Scott was not an enlisted man in the United States service, and as the transport was not a vessel of war, the case was subject to the international rules applying to merchant ships. They threatened to send a detail of men to take Scott by force. Capt. Sawtelle replied that he would resist such an attempt with the American soldiers on board. The attempt was not made.

The Judge Advocate toneral maintains that a transport, while not a versel of war, is a ship in the service of the United States Government and her officers and crew are as free from the furisdiction of foreign courts as enlisted men on vessels of the nav.

It has been accertained that Scott is a deserter from the nav. and he will be tried by court-martial at San Francisco for desertion. as Scott was not an enlisted man in the

INDIAN PRINCE GOES TO JAIL.

Under False Pretences. OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 25.-Advani, who says he is an Indian Prince and a spice mer-

chant, with houses in London, Bombay and night last night two highwaymen jumped from Calcutta, was convicted to-day of obtaining a Calcutta, was convicted to-day of obtaining a quantity of jewelry here under false pretences. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Advant testified that his father was a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay and that a few years ago he had a disagreement with him. Its father had decreased his allowance, but lately had relented. Advant is much depressed over his present trouble, which he says, will end nger his good relations with his family and damage his reputation both in London and India. tation both in London and India

"My Country"-Bryan Version. From the Chicago Times Herald.

Poor country, 'tis of thee.
So full of misery.
Of thee I sing!
Land where the best is bad,
Land where we're all so sad,
Let me rigu, and be glad.
Thou poor old thing!

O luckless land, to day,
'Neath hateful plenty's sway,
I weep for thee!
How can men care for what
They're promised or they've got
Aslong as hings are not
All run by me?

Poor birthplace of our sires, They're all infernal liars Who dare to say Thy doom is not at hand! Gloom spreads o'er all the land— You hear me shouting, and I'm here to stay!

HIS STORY OF LOOTING UNTRUE. Landsman Osborne Admits That He Made Up

a Philippine Outrage. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.-The War Department and the Navy Department have had occasion recently to investigate charges of outrages committed by American soldiers and sailors in the Philippines. Most of the charges have appeared in letters sent by enlisted men serving in the United States Army and Navy to relatives at home. In nearly every case it has been ascertained that the writer made up the stories of excesses out of the whole cloth to interest and horrify his family. These galley yarns, as naval men call them, were probably never intended to get into print, but a great many of them have found their way into newspapers which used

them for partisan purposes.

The most recent case of the sort is that of a letter which appeared in the Oregon Statesman last April. The letter was from Guy R. Osborne, an enlisted man of the navy to his father, W. S. Osborne, who gave it to the newspaper. He made sensational statements of looting by American sailors and an investigation was ordered by the Navy Department, which has just received an official report showing that young Osborne did not tell the truth.

Osborne was attached to the gunboat Concord. In his letter he described his alleged experience with a landing party from the gunpoat Paragua at Nueva Caceras, P. 1. He told of looting the town and described the booty he secured. George E. Sly of Salem, Ore., forwarded a copy of the letter to the Navy Department with a protest against the alleged outrage. The Navy Department ferwarded Osborne's letter to Lieut. Althouse, commanding the Paragus, and his report just received says that Osborne, after listening to the reading of the letter, stated before witnesses that he had en leavored to make a good story rather

ing the Paragus, and his report just received says that Osborne, after listening to the reading of the letter, stated before witnesses that he had en leavored to make a good story rather than teil the plain truth and the facts. Osborne admitted the falsity of each and every litent regarding the looting. A search of Osborne's belongings revealed only two resaries and some photographs which he said were given or sold to him by soldiers.

Lieut. Althouse questioned every member of the Paragua's crew, but could not obtain any evidence to show that Osborne had stolen the articles mentioned. Members of the crew told him that Osborne had sent other letters home containing statements as false as those published. Lieut. Althouse denies that there was any looting by the Paragua's men at Nueva Caceras. When they returned to the ship, the landing party were inspected and found to have with them only an old Winchester shotgun and a few war bolos.

To Lieut. Althouse's letter is appended the following statement from Osborne:

"Referring to my letter published in the Oreon Stateman, a copy of which was forwarded by the Navy Department to the commanding officer of the Paragua for report. I acknowledged that the letter was written for home solely and that part which refers to looting done in Nuevas Caceras by myself and others is not true. A few trinkets I have were given me by soldier friends and are of no value. I have always regarded them as curios. Respectfully,

"U. S.S. Helena, Iloilo, P. I."

M'KINLEY VISITS OSNABURG. Drives to the Place Where He Was a Frequent

Campaigner in Former Days. CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 25 .- President and Mrs. McKinley took a long drive to-day and visited another little village that was on Mr. McKinley's regular circuit when he was campaigning this district as a Congressman. The visit to-day was to Osnaburg, five miles east of the city, and was similar to yesterday's visit Berlin. Many familiar faces were

to New Berlin. Many familiar faces were seen in the town and along the road, and there were many pleasant greedings.

Minister to Venezuela Frank B. Loomis, who made his daily call the other day, had a more extended conference with the President to-day, talking over official matters to some extent, and possibly discussing politics.

Two commercial travellers, C. C. Ridd and S. K. Poe, toid the President what they had observed in their travels over a large part of the country, and it was all favorable to the reelection of McKinley. They said travelling men are almost unanimously for his reelection. More of them are steadily employed, they said, and all of them are making more money than they ever did before, and, crediting the Administration with a good part of this, they are going to you for its continuation.

who was on his way to a conference of his denomination at Fittsburg, stopped over between trains to meet the President. Social callers and handshakers were more numerous that

DR. SAYRE LEFT \$93,430.

ish Order and His Brigham Young Buttons. \$90,000 in realty and \$3,430 in personalty. The widow, Eliza A. H. Sayre, is to have his late residence, 285 Fifth avenue, for life, including its contents and his horses and carrages. At

children, Reginald Hall and Mary Hall Sayre and the children of his deceased son, Lewis H. the insigna of the order of Wasa which the testator received from the King of Sweden and a testator received from the King of Sweden and a letter accompanying it, are bequeathed to his son, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre. The son will also have his medical and surgical instruments, books, pictures and specimens and a set of silverware presented to him by the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Burchard. A silver prize pitcher won by a horse owned by the testator, a Mexican saddle and bridle and several other articles go to the son. A number of articles are also specifically given to the daughter including a silver stand given to the testator by Baron Von Scheliha. Lewis Albert Sayre, a grandson, is to have a pair of gold sleeve buttons which were given to the testator by Brigham Young in 1836. The residuary estate goes to the two children.

THE CANE RUSH MAY BE ABOLISHED. Rutgers Students May Conclude to Let a Cane

Spree Take Its Place. NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Sept. 25 .- A mass meet ing of the students of Rutgers College was held ing of the students of Rutgers College was held this morning and the question of abolishing the cane rush was debated. It was decided to re'er the matter to a committee of one member from each class, which will report on the advisability of having a "cone spree" in which the contestants shall be ricked men, chosen with regard to their physical fitness, take the slace of the usual cane rush. This action is the result of the accident to Fritz Wittig in the cane rush on Friday night ast, when Wittig sustained a concession of the brain. He is still under the care of physicians, but will recover.

WHAT DO WAGE EARNERS WANT?

Protective Tariff League Taking a Poll by Mail. The American Protective Tariff League, 135 West Twenty-third street, has issued a circular card addressed to wage earners asking for re-ports from em-loyees in establishments or employed in any way as to the position of the wage earners in the present cat paign compared with their position in 1896. It wints to find out how many of the wage earners are in favor of pro-tection and how many in avor of free trade. On the back of the cards are blanks for a poll for McKinley and Bryan.

Robbed Stuffel Jimlet of Handsome Avenue. SATVILLE, L. I., Sept. 25.-While Stuffel Jimlet of this place was peacefully making his way along Handsome avenue shortly after midambush in front of S. A. Fisher's residence an idemanded his money. Stuffel stood still and the roob rs searched his clothes, abstracting his watch and chain, a sear pin, and a pocketbook containing 34. They discovered that the twelry was base metal and returned that the twent the cash.

Training Ship Hawk on the Lakes

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 25.—The United States training ship Hawk, which arrived here last evening from Norfolk, Va., left at daybreak this morning on her way to Cleveland, Ohio. She will go up the St. Lawrence and through the Canadian canals. She is a t in the dimensions of the armed vessels which the American Government is permitted by treaty to maintain on the Great Lakes. She is manned by five officers and thirty-five men.

Mrs. Bryan's Doll.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Sept. 25.—Mrs. William J. Bryan, wife of the Democratic candidate for Pre ident, has p esented to the ladi s of the Eriscopal Church a large doll, to be sold at a fair to be held early in October. Lient. Meade Dies of Typhold

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Gen. MacArthur re ports to the War Department from Manila that First Lieut. Francis E. Meade of the Twenty-first Infantry died , Sept. 22 of typhoid fever.